

Opposition Wins Control Of 3 Biggest Greek Cities

ATHENS — The leadership of Greece's three biggest cities shifted to the conservative opposition on Sunday, but the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement retained nationwide dominance. Final results showed Monday.

Candidates from the conservative New Democracy Party won the city halls in Athens, Piraeus and Salonika as voters showed disaffection with economic hardship under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Citing a "victory for realism, good sense and logic," a former industry minister, Miltiades Evert, easily unseated the two-term mayor of Athens, Dimitris Bais. Mr. Evert received 55 percent of the vote while Mr. Bais received 45 percent.

A New Democracy legislator, Sotiria Konevalis, beat a Socialist to become mayor of the northern city of Salonika, and a former culture minister, Andreas Andrianopoulos, also won over a Socialist in the port city of Piraeus.

Results from 292 of 303 cities and towns showed major gains for New Democracy, which ran the country from 1974 until the Socialist came to power in 1981.

Overall, a total of 146 Socialist-backed mayors were elected, compared with 79 for New Democracy and 53 for the Greek Communist Party.

■ Setback for Socialists

Herby Karmali of The New York Times reported from Athens:

In a statement congratulating the winners, Mr. Papandreu acknowledged the importance of the results but said he would not change his policies.

The result was the first major setback for the Socialist since its organized power, but it does not immediately threaten their hold over



Miltiades Evert, who was elected mayor of Athens, in his office Sunday night as the voting returns were reported.

the national government. They control parliament by a 160-110 margin over New Democracy, the main opposition.

National parliamentary elections are due in 1989, but political analysts say New Democracy is likely to try early elections.

Of the four biggest cities, only Piraeus re-elected its Socialist mayor.

Constantine Mitsotakis, the New Democracy legislator, defeated victory for the Socialist, and said that until the next elections Greece would be ruled by "a minority government."

Mr. Evert had been the favorite in Athens since the Communist Party urged its voters on Wednesday to use their ballots to punish the Socialists. But the defeat of the governing party in Salonika and Piraeus was surprise.

New Democracy had been the strongest single party in the first round in the three cities. But its total was not enough for victory in the runoff if the Socialists and Communists had combined votes for the Socialist candidates, who had finished second in the first round. The parties of the left usually back the top Socialist or Communist candidate in runoff elections.

Soviet Aides Hear Appeal In U.S. on 2 Dissidents

WASHINGTON — Soviet consular officials here held a unusual meeting Monday with two former Soviet dissidents appearing for exit visas for two Soviet cities.

Alexander Slepak and Ludmila Alexeyeva, interviewed outside the Soviet Consulate, said they spent about 30 minutes in a "relaxed" conversation with the consular officials, Oleg Dvornichenko and Leonid Chuprov.

The meeting was called to discuss the fate of Mr. Slepak's father, Vladimir, a Jewish dissident who has been seeking an exit visa for 17 years, and the writer Anatoli Marchenko, a friend of Mr. Alexeyeva who has served about 20 years in prison for "anti-Soviet agitation."

Mr. Alexeyeva, a free-lance writer who lives in New York, said that the consular officials promised to forward to the Kremlin a letter she had written to Yuri V. Dubinin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, urging that Mr. Marchenko be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Slepak said he was a 15-year-old son. The meeting Monday was scheduled by Mr. Dubinin.

Mr. Marchenko and Ms. Alexeyeva were founding members of the Soviet dissident group known as the Helsinki Committee, which has been working for human rights compliance with the Helsinki accords.

Mr. Slepak said the officials provided no definitive answers on his father's case and were not in any way encouraging.

Nevertheless, he said he was "more than ever hopeful" that his father would be out of prison soon.

Yuri P. Odov, a dissident who was imprisoned and exiled in Siberia for nearly 10 years, arrived in New York with his wife in the United States on Oct. 19, following an agreement worked out by U.S. and Soviet officials. Mr. Odov had founded the human rights group with Mr. Marchenko and Ms. Alexeyeva.

Mr. Odov was freed as part of the deal to release Vladimir Dubinin, an American journalist who was detained in Moscow in spying charges in exchange for General F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations who was arrested Aug. 23 in New York, also on spying charges.

Alexander Slepak said his father's case was discussed by officials at the time of the agreement involving Mr. Dubinin and Mr. Zakharov.

The release of Mr. Dubinin and Mr. Zakharov cleared the way for a meeting in Moscow between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Weinberger Will Oppose Any Limits on SDI Tests

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, in an apparent split with other Reagan administration officials, said Monday he would oppose any Soviet limit on U.S. testing of a space-based missile defense system.

Efforts Are Expected
Bernard Gertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

U.S. officials said that they expected the United States and Russia in coming weeks to try to conclude two of the tentative agreements they achieved at the meeting in Iceland.

These understandings dealt with curbing nuclear testing and limiting each side's arsenal of medium-range missiles.

An administration official said Sunday that Washington believed on the basis of Soviet-Israeli contacts with the Soviet side, that the Russians would be willing to go ahead with these two agreements.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday that he hoped to tackle those issues when he met with Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union next month.

On another matter, Mr. Kampelman said he hoped for clarification of the Soviet attitude in Geneva, where the treaty on strategic arms was being negotiated, had not been hardened because of the Iceland meeting but in fact was "frozen."

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Mr. Reagan said on television that Soviet hints of a willingness to further discuss SDI testing had been delivered to U.S. negotiators.

Both he and Mr. Shultz, in separate television interviews, said they were not sure if the talks at the table at nuclear reduction talks in Geneva.

But Mr. Weinberger said Monday "I think that what you could do is what we do is an attempt by the Soviets to maintain the monopoly that they have had as they worked on this for 17 years."

He also said the United States should not agree to testing limits now because it would not know yet what to limit.

"We can't tell you now how we could limit it or how we could develop certain types of research or testing because we want to do everything possible to enable us to deploy it," he said.

Aquino-Enrile Crisis Over Rebels Worsens

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino spoke privately Monday with Defense Minister Juan P. Enrile amid growing speculation in the Philippines capital that Mr. Enrile's resignation or departure would end the crisis over handling the Communist insurgency.

President Aquino's spokesman said that the president and Mr. Enrile had a 15-minute meeting during a break in a day-long meeting Monday in the presidential palace in Manila.

Mr. Enrile, who has been in the Philippines since February, has been accused of being a double agent, having to answer both to Enrile, the rebel leader, and to the president as commander-in-chief.

Official military sources said that the armed forces remained loyal to the president. But the military was "a delicate position, having to answer both to Enrile, the rebel leader, and to the president as commander-in-chief."

Marooned Kim Loee Case
The U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to allow the extradition of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos from being imprisoned for political reasons.

The court's decision was a setback for the government's case against the former president, who is accused of human rights abuses during his 20-year rule.

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WORLD BRIEFS

France Faces Public Sector Strike

PARIS (AP) — France prepared for a nationwide public sector strike on Tuesday. It was expected to be the largest since 1977 and was to affect such vital services as electricity, ground and air transport and schools.

If widely followed, the strike would be the first massive show of discontent since the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in March. More than six million workers have been called on by France's largest unions to participate in the strike.

The Communist-backed General Confederation of Labor asked private sector employees to join them, but there was little indication that they would do so. The strike is a protest against what the unions describe as an impending danger for the public sector because of diminishing purchasing power and personnel cuts.

Sudan Announces Curbs on Eritreans

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — The government has closed all offices of Eritrean political factions in eastern Sudan and has begun a search in the area for arms in their possession, the official Sudan News Agency reported Monday.

The presence in Sudan of Eritrean guerrilla organizations, which are fighting for independence from Ethiopia, have been a factor in poor relations between Khartoum and Addis Ababa.

The news agency reported that Mohammed Osman Karary, the eastern region's governor, announced the crackdown at a rally in Kassala, the nearest city to the border. The move was organized by political parties, trade unions and youth organizations.

Haitian Election Attracts Few Voters

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — Haiti has held its first democratic election in nearly 30 years, but most Haitians appeared to have stayed away from the polling stations.

By noon on election day, at several voting stations in the capital showed that fewer than 100 people had voted at each. Haitian radio stations also reported extremely light voting elsewhere in the nation of six million people.

The elections were called five weeks ago to select 41 persons to vote a constitution to replace the one suspended on Jan. 29, 1984. President Jean-Claude Duvalier died in exile.

An additional 20 delegates to a constituent assembly are to be appointed by the provisional government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy. The elections were the first in a series that General Namphy has said will lead Haiti to a full democracy.

Compromise in Belgium Is Rejected

BRUSSELS (AP) — The parties of the governing coalition disagreed Monday on the terms of a proposed three-month truce in a linguistic quarrel that is threatening the survival of the center-right government.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's Dutch-speaking faction of the Christian Social Party rejected the proposal of the French-speaking counterpart to freeze a language dispute that would effectively be a French-speaking mayor govern a Flemish village in a Dutch-speaking region.

Frank Swaelens, the chairman of Mr. Martens's party, said such terms were "totally unacceptable." But he emphasized that his party also wanted to give priority to allowing the Maronite government time to deal with the country's economic ills.

South Korea Plans Crackdown on Left

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean authorities are to investigate about 10,000 people involved in anti-government activities in a crackdown on leftist radicals, a government official said Monday.

Robert Caswell, a U.S. official, said the Friday of an opposition member of parliament for alleged pro-Communist remarks, would affect group supporting a leading dissident, Kim Dong Jung, and Moon Hui Hwan, a human rights campaigner. Yoo Sang Hwan, the main opposition leader of the Christian Social Party, said in Parliament that South Korea's primary policy should be reconciliation with North Korea rather than anti-Communism.

U.S. Airlines Seek Shift of Controllers

CHICAGO (UPI) — The major U.S. airlines are proposing that supervision of the nation's 14,000 air traffic controllers be transferred from the federal government to a federally owned corporation.

Robert Caswell, a U.S. official, said the Friday of an opposition member of parliament for alleged pro-Communist remarks, would affect group supporting a leading dissident, Kim Dong Jung, and Moon Hui Hwan, a human rights campaigner. Yoo Sang Hwan, the main opposition leader of the Christian Social Party, said in Parliament that South Korea's primary policy should be reconciliation with North Korea rather than anti-Communism.

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IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Chapter 11
Case No. 84-3277-J
Debtor: STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION; and affiliated companies.
Debtor: STORAGE TECHNOLOGY LEASING CORPORATION, et al.

NOTICE OF (1) HEARING TO CONSIDER CONFIRMATION OF PLAN; (2) TIME FIXED FOR FILING ACCEPTANCES OR REJECTIONS OF PLAN; (3) TIME FIXED FOR FILING OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION OF PLAN; AND (4) TIME FIXED FOR FILING OBJECTIONS TO THE ASSUMPTION OF EXECUTORY CONTRACTS PURSUANT TO THE PLAN

To All Creditors, Equity Security Holders and Other Parties in Interest:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that following a hearing to be held on October 6, 1986, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (the "Court") proposed an Amended Declaration Statement ("Declaration Statement") with respect to the "Debtor's Joint Plan of Reorganization" dated October 3, 1986 (the "Plan") containing adequate information to enable creditors, equity security holders, and other parties in interest to make an informed judgment about the Plan.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a hearing will be held on December 9, 1986, commencing at 9:00 A.M. in Courtroom 202, United States Courthouse, 929 South Street, Denver, Colorado 80202 for the confirmation of the Plan. The hearing may be continued from time to time without further notice.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that only those holders of record of any of the Debtor's publicly traded securities as of the close of business on October 3, 1986, shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has directed that ballots accepting or rejecting the Plan shall only be counted if returned to the Debtor no later than they are received no later than 5:00 P.M. Mountain Standard Time on December 4, 1986. All creditors and Security holders should be aware in their own name must return their ballots to:

Storage Technology Corporation
Mail Drop VC
220 South 8th Street
Leadville, Colorado 80828

Securities held for beneficial owners in a nominee's name by brokerage firms and other institutions must be voted by those institutions. Beneficial owners must deliver voting instructions to the institutions holding the securities, and such institutions must, in turn, deliver their ballots to:

The Carter Organization
16 John Street
New York, New York 10038

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any objections to confirmation of the Plan must be in writing, clearly specifying the grounds therefor including the citation of supporting legal authority, and be filed with the Court and served on the debtor no later than so that they are received by the Court and all such counsel no later than the close of business on December 1, 1986.

Bruce H. Specter, Esq.
Bruce H. Specter, Esq.
STUTMAN, TREISTER & GLATT
Professional Corporation
3699 Whitaker Boulevard
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Los Angeles, CA 90008

Carl A. Eklund, Esq.
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Suite 2222
Denver, Colorado 80202

John Richards Lee, Esq.
SECURITIES & EXCHANGE
COMMISSION
229 S. Dearborn, Room 204
Chicago, Illinois 60604

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Plan provides that all executory contracts of the Debtor that are subject to the provisions of Sections 365 and 366 of the Bankruptcy Code shall be assumed by the Debtor no later than the date on which the Bankruptcy Court enters an order confirming the Plan. Any party to an executory contract or unexpired lease assumed pursuant to the Plan must, within the deadline and in the manner manner specified for objections to confirmation, file any objection to the assumption pursuant to Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code of each contract or lease and any claim for damages required to be assumed under Section 365(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. Failure to assert such objections or to file any such objections with respect to the proposed assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease shall constitute a consent to the assumption of such executory contract or unexpired lease and an acknowledgment that no defects exist under contract or lease which require cure.

Dated: Denver, Colorado
October 15, 1986

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Telephone: (303) 964-7000

Attorneys for Debtors

Austrian Balloon Wins Bennett Race

SAZBURG — Josef Stadlbauer and Gerl Scholz of Austria won the 1986 Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race on Sunday.

They kept their entry aloft for 17 hours, traveling about 170 miles (275 kilometers), to land north of Vienna in the endurance event.

Eleven balloons from five countries participated in the launch at Salzburg on Saturday night. The Swiss entry, piloted by Karl Spengler and Maria Menner, placed second.

The race, the oldest international balloon competition, is a test of the balloonist's skill and endurance.

It was first held in 1906 under the sponsorship of James Gordon Bennett, who founded the newspaper that became the International Herald Tribune.

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For the Record

President Salvador, who has ruled Indonesia for 20 years, said Monday that he would accept a fifth presidential term, which would keep him in power until 1993. The ruling Golkar party presented the 65-year-old leader with a

Evidence Eased Doubts in Congress Over Plane, Reagan Aide Asserts

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official has asserted a classified information provided to Congress allayed most suspicions among legislators about U.S. involvement in the crash of a plane downed over Nicaragua.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, said that the plane was being used by the administration to transport arms to the Contras, a group of rebels who are known as "Contras."

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As for the repeated press inquiries about the plane crash, Mr. Abrams said that the administration was providing information to Congress to allay suspicions.

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Elliott Abrams

Michigan Spawned Language Campaign

By William Trombley
Los Angeles Times Service

PETOKEY, Mich. — The origins of Proposition 63 — the Nov. 4 ballot measure that would ban the use of the "official language" of California — can be traced to this small resort city on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Without U.S. English, the national organization that helped organize and finance the Proposition 63 campaign, it is unlikely that the initiative would have made it to the ballot.

And without John H. Tanton, a 62-year-old ophthalmologist from Petoskey, it is doubtful that U.S. English would have existed.

It was in Petoskey 22 years ago that Dr. Tanton began to develop his model of a new organization, developed in medical school, that "there is such a thing as the population problem and that it is an important barrier to our conservation efforts."

Dr. Tanton worked first for Planned Parenthood and later for Zero Population Growth, of which he was national president from 1972-1977.

When he could not convince the board of directors of Zero Population Growth that excessive immigration was an important reason for the over-population problem, Dr. Tanton left the organization.

Dr. Tanton is chairman of the board and Mr. Hayakawa is honorary chairman, as is of the California English Campaign, official sponsors of Proposition 63.

The organization has attracted political conservatives, people who want to increase literacy in the United States, and others, like Dr. Tanton, with conservationist and environmentalist backgrounds.

Fernando Correa, chairman of the board of U.S. English Communications, which owns KNSR, a Spanish-language radio station in the Los Angeles area, said, "The people behind U.S. English and



John H. Tanton

'A nation has to have certain things in common. These include certain customs, a language and a historical tradition.'

— Jacques Barzun

FAIR are a bunch of crazies who came out of the environmental movement and think the environment is damaged by people, especially people different from themselves.

Mr. Quince, a Republican who was associate director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, said these people are "motivated by xenophobia and probably racism."

U.S. English is one of the projects of a Petoskey corporation called simply "U.S.," which serves as an umbrella agency for Dr. Tanton's many interests.

These include research into the reproductive habits of eagles and other "great birds of prey" sold waste recycling, limited vision, and the possibility of raising native animals for food consumption in drylands areas of New Mexico and East Africa.

U.S. English raised \$2.4 million last year, Dr. Tanton said, and additional money was raised for a "legislative force" for political lobbying.

Campaign finance records show that the California English Campaign received a \$385,000 loan from the U.S. English Legislative Task Force last spring, to help pay for the signature-gathering drive.

Mr. Tanton has two factors in his favor that often help incumbent officeholders: leadership and experience.

North Dakota Senator Faces Fund Allegation

Republicans Outspend Democrats in Most of the Close Senate Races

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Republican candidates for the United States Senate are outspending Democrats in most of the close Senate races.

Mr. Leahy specifically referred to allegations that Lieutenant Governor John J. White House officials, advised and assisted campaign operations during the campaign.

"I can't speak for the other members of the committee," Mr. Leahy said. "I can only speak for myself. I am not satisfied with my role."

Mr. Leahy said he had told the Reagan administration: "On a serious problem on the Hill, I am not going to say, 'These are the facts.'"

Mr. Leahy specifically referred to allegations that Lieutenant Governor John J. White House officials, advised and assisted campaign operations during the campaign.

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only Democrat who had raised more money for his campaign, Linda Chavez, as the campaign moved into its final weeks, according to newly filed financial statements.

However, Democrats were staying within striking distance of Republican candidates in such states as California, Colorado, Florida and South Dakota.

Campaign spending reports for all of this year's 34 Senate races had not yet arrived at the Senate's Public Works Committee by the weekend because many candidates sent a Wednesday deadline by mailing them.

But reports from 18 of the most competitive races, plus figures already on file with the Federal Election Commission, showed that Republican candidates in those campaigns had raised close to \$40 million and spent more than \$33 million since Jan. 1, 1985.

Democratic candidates had raised about \$40 million and spent just over \$38 million, the reports and figures showed. The big money counts are in California, where the nation's most expensive race is taking place, and in Florida.

In California, Representative Ed Zechin, a Republican, went into a fund-raising blitz in the most recent quarter ended Sept. 30 and surpassed the total raised by veteran Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat who has been one of the top fund-raisers in Congress.

Mr. Zechin, who according to recent polls has rapidly closed to within 10 percentage points of Mr. Cranston, reported he had raised \$4.7 million for the quarter, bringing his total receipts since Jan. 1, 1985, to \$8.5 million.

Mr. Cranston took in \$2 million in the quarter, bringing his cumulative total to \$8.1 million.

In Florida, where Governor Bob Graham, a Democrat, is trying to oust Senator Paula Hawkins, a Republican, both campaigns said they had more than \$850,000 available in cash as of the end of September.

Deskojean Is Leading Bradley in California

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Governor George Deukmejian of California is coasting with a 10-point lead in his re-election bid as his challenger, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, struggles to gain ground, according to a Los Angeles Times poll.

Mr. Bradley, a Democrat, has capitalized on the voters' concern over toxic pollution. Mr. Deukmejian

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OPINION

The Gorbachev Gambit for Global Respite

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — One of the world's most far-sighted diplomats for the reason behind the Soviet Union's current move, responded with a question of his own: Had Mikhail Gorbachev's July 28 visit to Vladivostok?

Had he been absent when Conceptual networking 101 covered Mr. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech. The State Department says it does not have a copy. English, the Soviet Embassy's press office is permanently out to lunch; no time Europe has only a summary of what it calls "the most important" of his so far given speeches.

Kremlin's policy toward Asia and the Pacific region. Finally I studied an English translation of it.

It is the Russian leader reminds us the Soviet Union "is also an Asian Pacific country." Noting that "it is Asia that American imperialism and the two biggest wars since 1945 in Korea and Indochina." General Secretary Gorbachev views with alarm a militarized triangle of Washington,

no aircraft. On October 20, he hinted at a pullout of "a substantial part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia" (only 75,000 are stationed there, but that is relatively close to Beijing and a pullout would be welcome). On Cambodia, he had nothing to offer; in Mr. Deng come to Moscow to talk about it.

The obvious purpose of the Soviet opening to the East is to use the specter of Chinese-Soviet rapprochement to pressure the West. Since the Shah's fall, America's main intelligence-gathering land base has been in China; Mr. Gorbachev wants to remove that source of verification. More important, by reducing the rivalry between the two largest Communist powers, the Soviet leader gains diplomatic respite on his Eastern front while gaining political leverage to use in Europe and in arms talks.

His last obvious purpose is to lessen the danger to the Soviet Union, a generation hence, of a China equipped with thousands of ballistic missiles. The Soviets cannot afford to be taken to nuclear attack by the Chinese, who could survive them in an all-out onslaught.

That is why his passionate objection to space-based defenses is a subterfuge. Mr. Gorbachev knows that the evolution of interest into defense is a historical imperative; he treats it not as a feasibility but as a certainty; he objects only to an American Strategic Defense Initiative being in place before his own.

His strategy has been to delay U.S. testing and deployment of a shield until his own, less publicized space defense gains an advantage. That explains the attempted entrapment in Iceland: As Anatoli Dobrynin surely predicted, this surprise gambit precipitated a debilitating debate in America about trading a missile-reduction bid in the land for a space-defense bid in the book.

Because arms reductions are now hostage to delay in U.S. defense testing, the Russians can allow America to negotiate with itself and delay SDI until the promised summit meeting is put off, perhaps until after a visit by Mr. Deng to Moscow. Theed from the viewpoint of the "hold" button in Mr. Gorbachev.

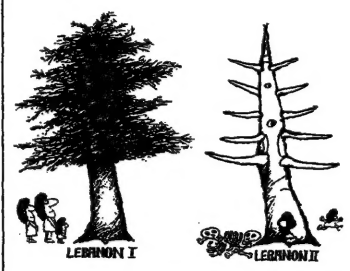
Thus his opening to the East, combined with his lambasting efforts of missile reductions tied to space-defense delays in the West, is designed to gain him respite on both fronts. He needs that time to strengthen the economy on which all potential domination rests.

My classmates in Conceptual Networking 101 may differ, but they haven't read the Vladivostok speech.

The New York Times.



By JEFF DANZIGER in the Christian Science Monitor.



By JEFF DANZIGER in the Christian Science Monitor.

Just Do as We Keep Saying, Not as We Can't Help Doing

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Did members of the Reagan administration ever go to school? How about some politicians, columnists or teachers who seem to think that the teaching of values in schools will remedy much of what ails America? My school-day recollections say otherwise. I was taught values.

The day began with a prayer. We pledged allegiance to the flag and sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," including the more religious of the verse. Once a week we had assemblies that began with a color guard (I carried the flag) and

MEANWHILE

more singing of patriotic songs. The boys wore ties, the girls white blouses and blue skirts and we were segregated by sex to be taught shop or cooking. We were given no classes in sex education. We were told to eschew drugs because they were always addictive and usually fatal, an admonition that included marijuana. Patriotism was drilled into us and we had a class called "civics" in which we learned, among other things, about the communist menace and the wonders of our own democracy. We were graded for conduct, neatness and even citizenship.

We were taught, as I said, values. Yet we were the generation that first turned to drugs in a big way; broke all kinds of barriers dealing with sex; provided the foot soldiers for the army that seemed abortion as a right; that over-returned lives because the sale of contraband; lived together without benefit of marriage and whose members soon

None of that is necessarily proof that teaching values is worthless. The best that can be said for my anecdotal evidence is that teaching values did not make a significant difference; that greater, countervailing forces were at work. It may make us all feel warm and nostalgic to talk about the traditional family, but it was economic factors — not a lack of values — that sent women out of the home. You cannot set values down on the table at dinner time.

Nonetheless, from the four corners of my land comes a cry for the teaching of values. No one is quite sure what that would mean in a pluralistic society, but Americans all seem to want it.

They believe somehow that the teaching of values will set right much of what ails them. Among other things, they want prayer in the schools, as if words alone are a remedy. They forget, for instance, that many of the pregnant teenagers of their recent but brief concern were mostly raised in churches — or at least by churchgoers.

The same thing holds for the drug problem. Drugs are a problem, but for the addict not the only one. So is helplessness, despair, poverty — a bleak future in which the instant gratification of drugs (or having a child) may amount to the only gratification.

Eras take names, sometimes from popular culture (Jazz), sometimes from economic conditions (the Depression). Ours should be called the Placido Generation. To fight everything from drugs to promiscuity to prostitution, we choose antiquated weapons and battle on a field of nostalgia. For the economic and social forces that are ripping the family apart, which have helped produce the feminist revolution and the disintegration of the poor family, the nostrums of yesterday are prescribed, not programs that could meet the needs of today.

Surely values are important. They define who Americans are as a people. But if values are not in consonance with the times, they become neglected and wither. The appalling divorce rate in the United States (the world's highest) was not produced because Americans, of all the world's peoples, lack values, but by economic and social circumstances that rendered those values less relevant.

Many married couples on yesterday would have divorced if women had recourse to the law and the job market. America is undergoing those changes, yet government policy ignores the underlying causes and exerts pressure to act as if there were none. We wait to supervise our kids, but often we can't. We want a drug-free environment, but we create one in which a white powder sometimes provides the only light. A society that talks one way and acts another is obligated to answer a question from the very kids we want to be taught values. What, exactly, are our own? Washington Post Writers Group.

Iceland: There Were Only Losers, But Together They Can Still Win

By Roy Medvedev

MOSCOW — Speaking on the last day of the Reykjavik meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan described it as a triumph, useful and as friendly. However, Mr. Reagan had hardly concluded his fatigued and over-enthusiastic, and his arguments were very convincing.

On the other hand, Mr. Gorbachev did not hide his amazement. He said it must be said plainly: An important meeting in Iceland has ended in failure.

It is necessary to seek new compromises, tied neither to SDI nor to the principle of parity.

As a result, the Soviet Union has lost and the world has lost. There is no basis for calling it a disaster or a defeat. The situation in the world did not improve, but it did not worsen. The Reykjavik meeting was but a set in the long drama of cooperation and rivalry between the two countries. It was a failure and will only be said if its causes are studied carefully.

The former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, has said that summit meetings should be prepared properly reports to that the leaders' main task is to reach agreements already worked out. But experts, too, need political discretion. Not every president has as skillful an assistant as Mr. Kissinger or as astute a partner as Leonid Brezhnev.

It is strange to accuse Mr. Reagan, as Mr. Gorbachev did, of coming to Iceland with "empty hands and empty pockets." Mr. Reagan did not initiate anything, and he did not have to fill pockets with new suggestions.

From Mr. Gorbachev's speeches we learned that Soviet suggestions were true constructive. They included economic aid in all spheres of nuclear weapons verification, ideas the Soviet Union did not have accepted even last summer. The proposals created the possibility of compromise, even repeating many positions, such as "zero option."

But concessions should be mutual, and that is why Mr. Gorbachev demanded that the United States live within the Ballistic Missile Treaty for another years and limit the Strategic Defense Initiative to laboratory work. The Soviet Union was not an equal partner in the negotiations; it seemed more beneficial for them, and especially for Europe.

By proposing full and rapid reduction of arsenals of dangerous arms and

Soviet Trap in Reykjavik?

Regarding the opinion column "For a Change, an American President Just Said No" (Oct. 13) by George F. Will.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's tactic is to seek substantial gains or, failing that, to use the lack of it as a platform in a well-orchestrated campaign to convince the West that a unique opportunity has been lost and that America is the guilty party.

The so-called summit meeting was not a failure, but rather the endorsement of measured negotiation: one step, not a sprint to short-term cosmetic gain.

The U.S. tactic demonstrates shrewdness and patience, hallmarks of Soviet negotiating. So be it: The United States holds the cards and can afford the time, hence the intensity of the Soviet strategy to discredit the U.S. position.

Mr. Will is right. The Western media should not fall into the trap of amplifying the Soviet position, but should underline the Soviet frustration at their failure to gain concessions to weaken the U.S. defense capability.

The Trouble at UNESCO

The citation awarded by Amador Maldonado to Mr. Reagan at the Reykjavik summit is a director-general of UNESCO is going away to sleep. Some newspapers now see lurking in the text of the statement the dogged hope of riding back

into office on a deadline in the choice of a successor. His claim to have long ago renounced any ambition for a third term is difficult to reconcile with resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League calling for his re-election, which could hardly have been adopted without his support.

If Mr. Reagan may be right to want to step aside so as to allow UNESCO to "navigate in calmer waters," let him issue a further statement, perhaps borrowing from the message of the American general William Tecumseh Sherman in the 1864 Republican National Convention: Denying presidential aspirations, he said, "I will not stoop if nominated and will not serve if elected."

Julian Behrstock, Paris.

Come on now, you can't need material so badly as to prize such vacuous nonsense as the inaccurate, biased letter of D. Dene. UNESCO's deputy director-general for external relations (UNESCO Crisis: Blame the Leberg, Not the Skipper, Oct. 2). One need only read the West German press to experience the vast relief felt in the West at Mr. Reagan's announcement that he would not stand again for the job as director-general of UNESCO.

George W. Hamilton, Vienna.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Lessons of Nuremberg

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, in his insightful column "Nuremberg: A Lesson About 'Passivity'" (Oct. 9), not only reminds us of the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials, which put Nazi inhumanity under world scrutiny, but also, with his father's words, puts his finger on the aptitude of the governments of that era — even after learning of the genocide. When will the world learn?

Alexander S. Reinhardt, Lisbon.

How to Say "Pariah"

Regarding "The Pariah Problem" by William Safire (Language, Oct. 13): The word "pariah" is not pronounced PAR-ee-uh in India. The proper pronunciation is closer to par-EE-uh. It comes from the Tamil word, pronounced with a short "ah," a slightly rolled "r," and a short "ai" sound. The vowel is very short, and the syllables are pronounced with equal stress.

The word refers to a ritual drum played by the Pariahs of southern India. Though these people are of low-caste status, their drums were believed to be imbued with great power, and caste members traditionally have had an important role within the ritual structure of Hinduism in the region.

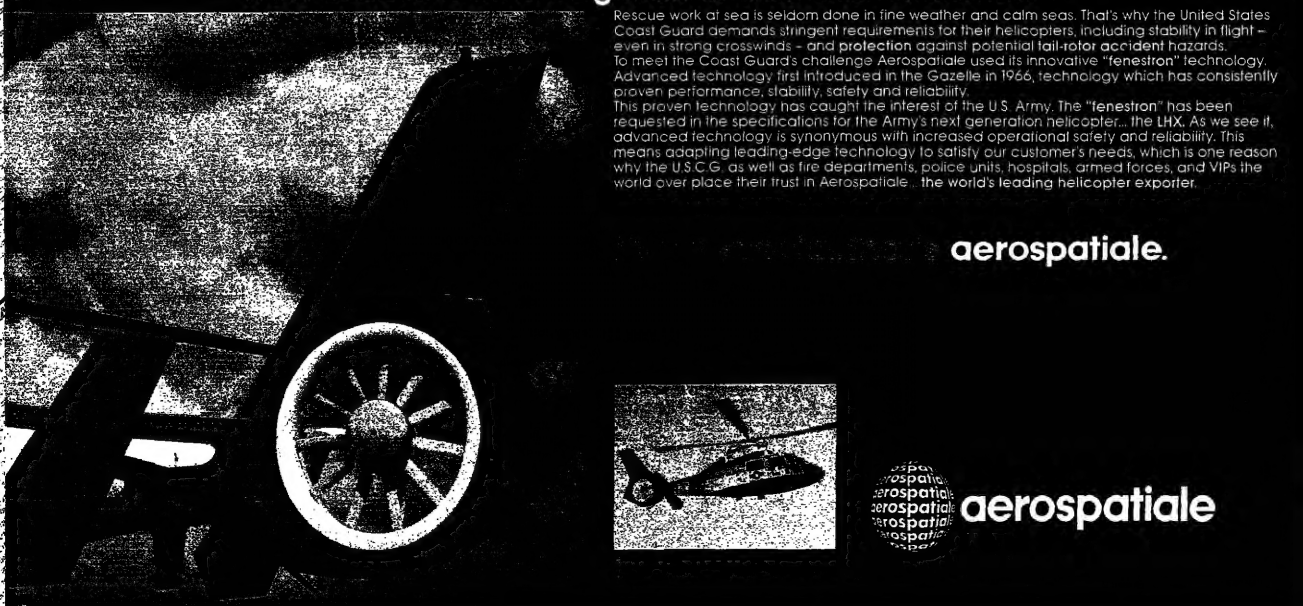
The Name of the Tool

"Worker adjusts valve on gas pipeline in Algeria," says the caption under a photograph in your Oct. 2 edition. If you don't know the difference between a valve and an oxygen-scavenger pipe cut-off tool, you had better get someone to advise you. My consulting rates are available on request.

Warren O. Carlson, Muscat, Oman.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

How to save a drowning man in a 35-knot crosswind



Rescue work at sea is seldom done in fine weather and calm seas. That's why the United States Coast Guard demands stringent requirements for their helicopters, including stability in flight — even in strong crosswinds — and protection against potential tail-rotor accident hazards. To meet the Coast Guard's challenge, Aerospatiale used its innovative "fenestron" technology. Advanced technology first introduced in the Gazelle in 1966, technology which has consistently proven performance, stability, safety and reliability.

This proven technology has caught the interest of the U.S. Army. The "fenestron" has been requested in the specifications for the Army's next generation helicopter, the LHX. As we see it, advanced technology is synonymous with increased operational safety and reliability. This means adopting leading-edge technology to satisfy our customer's needs, which is one reason why the U.S.C.G. as well as fire departments, police units, hospitals, armed forces, and VIPs the world over place their trust in Aerospatiale — the world's leading helicopter exporter.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Karl Lagerfeld Puts Chanel Suit in The Shade

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is virtually nothing left of the little Chanel suit, in his effort to be the house's image, Karl Lagerfeld has gone really loose and it's up with anything and everything, including hard to believe ruffles.

In the collection, a tribute to Chanel's versatility, included very good fashion, especially the high-waisted, pencil-skirt suits, topped by neatly cropped hair. These came up in navy blue for daytime with the new version long black skirt and shawl, topped by white sequin bolero.

Lagerfeld signalled the new Chanel spirit with an opening of T-shirts and sailor denim pants. The suits had "No 5" — Chanel's

perfume — written across the chest. The old Chanel suit as we knew it came up here and there, but as short and sexy, with boxy skirts and skirts well above the knee. The best one was the quilted — solid navy including the lining. But clearly, Lagerfeld no longer believes in the old Chanel. He has made such a success of this house that he obviously is not bound by tradition more.

What was left were all the Chanel symbols — the gold buttons and the camellias on which Lagerfeld literally cornered the market. Lagerfeld offered a lot in exchange for the said old Chanel, some good and some bad. The whole denim group was entering and Lagerfeld cleverly put denim with stripes and flowers. The black and white striped were also a strong group. The suit, with long, cutaway jacket and gold buttons, was another winner.

At the time Lagerfeld paraded multicolored quilted boleros over bustier dresses, one had for me this was a Chanel show. It was a good and lively collection, proving that Lagerfeld is as versatile as Chanel's as he is at all. One has the feeling that at one of these houses, he has a structural, wonderful organization be-

hind him — which may not be the case with his own house, KL. Lagerfeld, who has a five-year contract with Maurice Ridenand Industries (started Jan. 1, 1984), said: "KL is still being broken in. The most difficult thing is to give this house a soul. I'm trying."

Givendy is a rare French designer who has a direct line to American customers. His collection, which was totally geared to hot American summer, was full of light fabrics and bright colors. Gloriously turned up some of the most conservative but beautifully cut suits in Paris — with a slight fit in the front and a looser back. Many were prettied up with big white collars and cuffs.

The long series of no-story dresses, in crêpe de Chine printed in English garden florals, had neat, scoop-out necklines and strongly belted waists.

Some designers have a hard time making a cocktail dress. The Givendy does nothing but that with great personal flair. His collection ran the whole gamut, from the little black dress to wider draped taffetas over lace petticoats. A live spirit, Givendy also played around with pomiers and crinolines, made out of dotted or flowered tulle.

Surrealist designs included a dress which looked like a tunic and another with a front yoke embroidered with a mask. Givendy calls them: "My follies."

The house of Christian Dior is still trying hard to give a style to its ready-to-wear without much result. There was nothing wrong with the collection shown Monday except that all these nice clothes were perfectly unmemorable.

The best moments were all the knits designed, according to Bernard Arnault, Dior's president, by Françoise Leroy-Bessières who is also responsible for Dior's accessories. The prettiest were the simple beige, Arno-vest-like tunics with lace trims embroidered down their fronts.

Speculation is still raging after the visit of Lee Wexner, the powerful president of The Limited stores, to the Enrico Covert collection. Covert, who claimed he hardly knew Wexner, said he did not wish to be associated with the low-priced The Limited stores — but that he would not mind being part of the chic Henri Bendel store, which Wexner recently bought.



... and short, sexy suit.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Chg	Vol	High	Low	Last
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00
AT&T	987,654	24.50	24.25	24.50
GE	876,543	28.75	28.50	28.75
Amgen	765,432	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	654,321	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	543,210	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	432,109	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	321,098	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	210,987	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	109,876	112.00	111.50	112.00

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	Nasdaq	Over-the-counter	Total
1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	3,864,196
1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	3,864,196
1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	3,864,196
1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	3,864,196
1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	3,864,196

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
2,876.50	2,875.00	2,876.00	2,876.50	+1.50
2,876.50	2,875.00	2,876.00	2,876.50	+1.50
2,876.50	2,875.00	2,876.00	2,876.50	+1.50
2,876.50	2,875.00	2,876.00	2,876.50	+1.50
2,876.50	2,875.00	2,876.00	2,876.50	+1.50

Monday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
Company	Open	High	Low	Close
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.50	1,233.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+1.50
1,234.50	1,233.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+1.50
1,234.50	1,233.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+1.50
1,234.50	1,233.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+1.50
1,234.50	1,233.00	1,234.00	1,234.50	+1.50

AMEX Most Actives				
Chg	Vol	High	Low	Last
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00
AT&T	987,654	24.50	24.25	24.50
GE	876,543	28.75	28.50	28.75
Amgen	765,432	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	654,321	112.00	111.50	112.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Series	Close	Chg	Prev.	Yield
10-Year	101.25	+0.125	101.125	8.125%
20-Year	101.25	+0.125	101.125	8.125%
30-Year	101.25	+0.125	101.125	8.125%
10-Year	101.25	+0.125	101.125	8.125%
20-Year	101.25	+0.125	101.125	8.125%

NYSE Diary				
Company	Open	High	Low	Close
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Company	Open	High	Low	Close
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Industrial	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Transportation	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Utilities	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Chemicals	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Metals	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
500-Stock	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Industrial	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Transportation	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Utilities	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50
Chemicals	2,876.50	2,877.00	2,876.00	2,876.50

NASDAQ Diary				
Company	Open	High	Low	Close
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00
Amgen	111.50	112.00	111.50	112.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
100-Stock	1,234.50	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50
Industrial	1,234.50	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50
Transportation	1,234.50	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50
Utilities	1,234.50	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50
Chemicals	1,234.50	1,235.00	1,234.00	1,234.50

NYSE Tumbles in Dull Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Monday in dull trading hurt by a weaker bond market and sell pressure.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 43.87 points last week, fell 26.02 to 2,876.50.

Losing issues outnumbered gainers by nearly 3-1 among the NYSE issues traded.

Broad-market indexes also retreated. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.46 to 1,234.50. The price of an average share dropped 39 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 2.87 to 235.97.

Just over 109 million shares changed hands, down from the more than 124 million shares traded on Friday.

Prices fell in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

"We had a very good market last week, and it simply ran out of steam," said Ralph Acampora, chief technical analyst at Kidder, Peabody, Mr. Acampora said that the market's strength was not broad enough to sustain a major advance.

From the opening bell, the December stock index future contract traded at a steep discount to cash equities, making it profitable for arbitrageurs to buy the futures contracts and sell the stocks.

"Sell programs hit the market pretty hard," Mr. Acampora said. He also cited a weaker energy sector, the continued slide in IBM and lower bond prices as reasons for weaker stock prices.

Analysts said that the lower bond prices reflected anxiety about the market's ability to absorb the new supplies of securities that the Treasury plans to auction between now and early November.

"The Dow is still above 1,800, but the market is still dealing with a lot of overreactions," said Eldon Grimsen, market analyst at Birt, Wilson, Cincinnati Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Transworld followed, advancing 2 1/2 to 35 1/2 amid rumors that its former president, Charles Bradshaw, is interested in buying the company.

USX was third, rising 1 to 27 amid reports the company plans to spin off its Yates oil field assets into a master limited partnership to increase its stock price above the \$31 a share that the New York investor, Carl C. Ichan, has offered for it.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber fell 1/4 to 40 1/2 on volume of about 7 million shares. The stock climbed last week amid takeover speculation, but nothing materialized over the weekend.

Among other issues affected by takeover speculation, CPC International climbed 3/4 to 74 1/2 and E.F. Hutton rose 1 to 46 1/2.

Ryan Industries, the target of a hostile takeover bid by NV Homes, advanced 1 1/2 to 48 1/2. Ryan said it was discussing alternatives with one or more other parties.

AT&T fell 1/4 to 23 1/2. The company said Friday that it may take a substantial fourth-quarter charge for cuts in staff and facilities.

IBM fell 1/4 to 120 1/2. Among other blue chips, Union Carbide rose 1/4 to 21 1/2, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing slid 2 1/2 to 105 and American Express fell 1 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Zayre Stores jumped 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. The retailer said that it plans to buy back as many as three million common shares.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA (ENEL)

\$ US 400,000,000

FLOATING RATE NOTES

DUE 1987

For the six months, October 9, 1986 to April 9, 1987 the rate of interest has been fixed at 6 1/8 % P.A.

The interest due on April 9, 1987 against coupon or 14 will be \$ US 154.83 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.

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Continued on next left-hand page

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Year	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
1970	30	20	100	1.00	3.5	15	100	20	100	1.00	3.5	15	100	20	100	1.00	3.5	15
1971	35	25	110	1.10	3.6	16	110	25	110	1.10	3.6	16	110	25	110	1.10	3.6	16
1972	40	30	120	1.20	3.7	17	120	30	120	1.20	3.7	17	120	30	120	1.20	3.7	17
1973	45	35	130	1.30	3.8	18	130	35	130	1.30	3.8	18	130	35	130	1.30	3.8	18
1974	50	40	140	1.40	3.9	19	140	40	140	1.40	3.9	19	140	40	140	1.40	3.9	19
1975	55	45	150	1.50	4.0	20	150	45	150	1.50	4.0	20	150	45	150	1.50	4.0	20
1976	60	50	160	1.60	4.1	21	160	50	160	1.60	4.1	21	160	50	160	1.60	4.1	21
1977	65	55	170	1.70	4.2	22	170	55	170	1.70	4.2	22	170	55	170	1.70	4.2	22
1978	70	60	180	1.80	4.3	23	180	60	180	1.80	4.3	23	180	60	180	1.80	4.3	23
1979	75	65	190	1.90	4.4	24	190	65	190	1.90	4.4	24	190	65	190	1.90	4.4	24
1980	80	70	200	2.00	4.5	25	200	70	200	2.00	4.5	25	200	70	200	2.00	4.5	25
1981	85	75	210	2.10	4.6	26	210	75	210	2.10	4.6	26	210	75	210	2.10	4.6	26
1982	90	80	220	2.20	4.7	27	220	80	220	2.20	4.7	27	220	80	220	2.20	4.7	27
1983	95	85	230	2.30	4.8	28	230	85	230	2.30	4.8	28	230	85	230	2.30	4.8	28
1984	100	90	240	2.40	4.9	29	240	90	240	2.40	4.9	29	240	90	240	2.40	4.9	29
1985	105	95	250	2.50	5.0	30	250	95	250	2.50	5.0	30	250	95	250	2.50	5.0	30
1986	110	100	260	2.60	5.1	31	260	100	260	2.60	5.1	31	260	100	260	2.60	5.1	31
1987	115	105	270	2.70	5.2	32	270	105	270	2.70	5.2	32	270	105	270	2.70	5.2	32
1988	120	110	280	2.80	5.3	33	280	110	280	2.80	5.3	33	280	110	280	2.80	5.3	33
1989	125	115	290	2.90	5.4	34	290	115	290	2.90	5.4	34	290	115	290	2.90	5.4	34
1990	130	120	300	3.00	5.5	35	300	120	300	3.00	5.5	35	300	120	300	3.00	5.5	35
1991	135	125	310	3.10	5.6	36	310	125	310	3.10	5.6	36	310	125	310	3.10	5.6	36
1992	140	130	320	3.20	5.7	37	320	130	320	3.20	5.7	37	320	130	320	3.20	5.7	37
1993	145	135	330	3.30	5.8	38	330	135	330	3.30	5.8	38	330	135	330	3.30	5.8	38
1994	150	140	340	3.40	5.9	39	340	140	340	3.40	5.9	39	340	140	340	3.40	5.9	39
1995	155	145	350	3.50	6.0													

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dollar Regains Momentum After Pöhl's Remarks

Reuters — The dollar ended its trading Monday higher in New York, after the Bundesbank's Karl Otto Pöhl said that a decline in the dollar could be an economic growth in Europe.

After drifting aimlessly, the dollar suddenly took off after Mr. Pöhl's comments were reported. In New York, it briefly topped 1.99 DM for the first time in 10 days.

But European dealers said that currency markets were hesitant about how to interpret Mr. Pöhl's remarks, noting that although he wanted a further dollar fall, he also reiterated his opposition to a reduction in West Germany's interest rates.

The pound closed in London at \$1.4300, down from \$1.4310 on Friday. But on its trade-weighted index, measured against a basket of 18 currencies, it rose to 67.5 percent of its 1975 value, from 67.3 percent on Friday.

Dealers said that there were no fresh factors to give direction to sterling and its stronger trend on a cross-rate basis was due to the rise in the dollar.

In other European trading, the dollar closed at 1.6305 Swiss francs in Zurich, up from Friday's close of 1.6215, and was fixed in Paris at 4.822 French francs, up from the previous fix of 4.821.

Dealers said that the dollar was expected to remain fairly steady in the dollar.

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London Dollar Rates

Currency	Mon.	Fri.
Dollar	1.9875	1.9700
Pound sterling	1.4300	1.4310
Japanese yen	164.15	164.10
Swiss franc	1.6305	1.6215
French franc	4.822	4.821

SEOUL:

Investor Caution

(Continued from first finance page)

Japanese yen and stabilized international interest rates, South Korea should surpass its 1986 targets for exports of \$33 billion and current-account surplus of \$2 billion. Exports were \$30 billion last year and the current-account deficit was \$800 million.

A U.S. banker who asked not to be identified said that the South Korean economy had been traditionally insensitive to political events, other than such catastrophes as a coup or the assassination of a president.

"We have witnessed many violent scenes in the political arena in this country in the past several years, yet its economy has performed pretty well," he said.

NADA: Against the Odds, Northern Bush Pilots Struggle to Keep Flying

Although he flies all year, he is busiest in the summer when the weather is relatively mild and almost continual daylight makes it possible to fly round the clock. That means logging 60 to 70 hours a week in the air and then doing a week in the office.

On three consecutive days last summer, he hauled propane to Fort Good Hope, 370 miles (596 kilometers) north, delivered fuel to forest-firefighting crews and took a group of tourists to view the spectacular Virginia Falls in nearby Nahanni National Park. In each case, he returned home after midnight.

Three times a week, he loads a ton and a half of perishable produce trucked up from Edmonton, Alberta, into a Twin Otter for delivery to Hudson Bay stores. He has conducted aerial surveys of musk oxen, caribou and other wildlife for the territorial government. "The only thing that keeps a lot of companies going, including mine, is the government," he said.

He has transported canoes, snowmobiles, and other toys into the Nahanni National Park, where rugged topography he learned to fly for bush pilots such as Mr. 37, who learned to fly while working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Saskatchewan.

ple of years, it will be the No. 1 industry in the Northwest Territories," Mr. Grant said. Up to now, tourism has ranked behind mining. But the difficult economies have taken their toll. Mr. Grant has cut back to six airplanes, from 10; he has reduced his staff from 17 to five other pilots, three maintenance workers and a clerk-dispatcher. Earlier he gave up his base at Cambridge Bay, 700 miles north of Fort Simpson.

"We have a fragile industry up here because there isn't the population to support it," he said. The vast Northwest Territories has barely 30,000 inhabitants.

Apart from the declining oil and mining business, the problem is the cost of doing business in the Canadian North. "Everything is 30 to 40 percent more than in the rest of Canada," Mr. Grant said. Lower fuel prices, for example, have not yet been passed on to pilots in the Northwest Territories.

Another problem is insurance, which has climbed unfold over two years. And the weak Canadian dollar has made aircraft and spare parts more expensive because they are made in the United States.

Mr. Grant keeps his gross income confidential, but his wife Moore, a former nurse who does Simpson Air's bookkeeping, said net profit comes to 5 or 10 percent of earnings.

Primarily, it's hard to operate up here," Mr. Grant said. "You have good times and bad times and long hours, because you work every day you're here."

And things could get worse, bush pilots say. If Ottawa pursues plans to deregulate routes, "if you deregulate," Mr. Grant said, "everybody and his dog with a Cessna 185 would be up here flying in the summer months when there's no ice and they might charge less. But they would be gone by winter when you start losing money."

The result, pilots insist, could bankrupt many local operations, leaving isolated communities without transportation links in winter.

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Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Dart & Kraft		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Officially Scraps Plans for Plastic Car

By John Holusha

DETROIT — The chairman of General Motors Corp. has confirmed industry reports that his company has scrapped plans to produce a new generation of plastic-bodied sports cars.

Roger H. Smith said in an interview Sunday with The Detroit News that GM has decided not to proceed with production of front-wheel-drive plastic replacements for the current Chevrolet Camaro and Pontiac Firebird sports cars. Last summer, GM notified suppliers that the project, designated GM-80, was at least temporarily on hold.

"The GM-80 right now is gone," Mr. Smith said in the interview. "We're back in the laboratory on that one."

The GM chairman said the project was "maybe a little too far on technology and got beyond the cost barrier." In recent months, GM, which is expected to report a third-quarter operating loss, has been scaling back spending on new programs.

The GM-80 cars had been set for introduction in 1989 or 1990 as replacements for the present Camaro and Firebird, which have rear-wheel drive and conventional steel bodies.

Virgin Group Sets \$250-Million Share Offering

By John Holusha

LONDON — The fast-growing Virgin Group entertainment company will make a share offering on the London Stock Exchange next month with an expected value of about \$250 million (\$357 million), its chairman said Monday.

The chairman, Richard Branson, will retain a 70-percent stake in the company. The sale of shares will involve the group's video, recording, entertainment stores and film businesses. Its discount-airline and luxury-holiday company will remain private in a new company.

Mr. Branson, 36, left school at the age of 16 and three years later founded Virgin as a small record company.

He has said he wants to make Virgin the world's biggest entertainment group.

The GM-80 cars would have had plastic body panels bolted to a steel subframe; they would have been the first high-volume application of plastic technology, restricted so far to specialty models, such as the Fiat and Chevrolet Corvette.

Earlier this year, some GM officials and executives of supplier companies predicted that as many as 1 million GM cars a year would be built with plastic skins by the start of the next decade.

They said then that the lower tooling costs for plastic body parts, compared with steel, made the technology attractive because the look of a model could be changed quickly and relatively cheaply.

But plastic costs more, piece for piece, than steel. The GM-80 cars reportedly also were heavier than planned and did poorly in crash tests.

The halting of the GM-80 program is causing turmoil among plastic suppliers. Many had established offices in the Detroit area and earmarked production facilities in anticipation of new business.

In the interview, Mr. Smith said the company was not planning to sell any of its divisions, despite its slumping earnings, and he said efforts to trim its work force were under way. GM officials have said their goal is to cut white-collar employment in the United States by 25 percent by 1990.

Mr. Smith also said he expects Congress to enact anti-import legislation next year if the size of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan is not reduced. There was confusion in published reports last week as to whether he had changed GM's free-trade position in favor of imposing import quotas on cars from Japan, but he said Sunday that GM does not favor quotas.

Turner Cuts Clearance To Renew Bid for AE

By John Holusha

LONDON — Turner & Newall PLC will be allowed to renew its hostile bid for AE PLC, market sources said Monday, after a London Stock Exchange panel investigating dealings in the last bid by purchasers who wished AE to remain independent. The £231-million (\$359-million) offer ended with Turner controlling 49 percent of AE shares.

The panel's formal verdict is expected this week, the sources said. Companies usually must wait 12 months after an unsuccessful takeover offer before mounting a new bid.

BankAmerica Had \$23-Million Loss in 3d Period

By Fred R. Blackley

NEW YORK — Robert Maxwell, the British media baron, has said that he hopes to acquire a major U.S. communications company by the end of the year.

"We are going into the American communications market," said Mr. Maxwell, the owner of British newspapers, magazines, cable television and educational journals.

Mr. Maxwell, 63, said that his publicly traded company, British Printing & Communications Corp., has no debt and \$500 million in cash, plus its stock, with which to make an acquisition. That would give him a stake in a company worth several billion dollars.

He added that his U.S. holding company, Maxwell Communications & Information Corp., was conducting a search with the help of Rothchild Inc., First Boston, Goldman, Sachs and Bankers Trust, and was holding informal discussions with several major media companies.

The real message is that he has determined that opportunities in the U.S. are limited, said Robert S. Frie, president of Rothchild, which is being paid a retainer in the search.

The search is being conducted under some precise guidelines. Mr. Maxwell has ruled out U.S. newspapers and cable-television properties, for example, because their prices are "too high." And, he said, "We would not consider doing an unreasonably large deal."

Book publishing, trade magazines and scientific journals are at the top of his list, Mr. Maxwell said. "If McGraw-Hill were to be available we'd love to buy it," he continued. "The companies we are

Maxwell Seeks a Major U.S. Purchase

By Fred R. Blackley

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talking to on a friendly basis are of that type."

While Mr. Maxwell has not appeared as a bidder for McGraw-Hill, he has made statements at some other well-known U.S. publishers. He tried to buy Scientific American recently, for example, but his \$61-million bid lost out because it came two days after the magazine had agreed to a lower-priced offer from a West German publisher.

But Mr. Maxwell has not walked away the last three weeks. British Printing & Communications has acquired two of America's largest printers of consumer magazines and commercial catalogues.

One is Providence Grange, which Mr. Maxwell bought from the Providence Journal Co. Providence, Rhode Island, for \$12.5 million. The other is Webb Co. of St. Paul, which is being bought for nearly \$120 million.

In addition, Pergamon Group of Cos., which Mr. Maxwell bought from the Providence Journal Co. in a \$22.5 million, two-step, \$3.5-billion bid for Allied Stores Corp.

Allied has agreed to be taken over by the Ohio-based retail developer, Edward J. DeBartolo Sr. In a separate, friendly transaction valued at \$3.55 billion.

Campeau said it increased the bid for Allied Stores to \$3.55 billion, up from \$3.2 billion. Its offer expires Friday.

It successfully completed its \$66-a-share cash tender offer for 40.7 million Allied shares, or about 80 percent of Allied's stock. The package of securities that would be swapped for cash of the remaining shares would have a value of \$84.16, the company said.

Campeau, a Toronto-based real-estate developer, earlier had offered securities equal to the cash offer. Campeau said last week that \$2.2 million of shares had been purchased. Its offer expires Friday.

An avowed socialist despite his wealth and his fights with British labor unions, Mr. Maxwell once served as a Labor member of Parliament until his own party ousted him for interfering too much in local party affairs.

As a press lord, he has been equally in the limelight. "I'm a man everyone loves to hate," he once said in a newspaper interview. Mr. Maxwell became more well known since his purchase several years ago of The Daily and Sunday Mirror in London, which rival Rupert Murdoch's The Sun for sensationalism and cheapness prices.

Mr. Maxwell said he did not intend to take on Mr. Murdoch in the United States. Mr. Murdoch owns The New York Post and is attempting to establish a fourth television network.

"We are not going into the arena that attracted Mr. Murdoch," he said. "The prices are too high. We will not be buying the New York press, nor will we set up a fifth network."

Campeau Sweets Bids for Allied Stores

The Associated Press

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COMMODITIES

Board of Trade to Play 'Footsie' With Futures

By Stan Hinden

WASHINGTON — First there were futures contracts on hops and wheat and corn, followed by futures on the Deutsche mark, the yen and other foreign currencies.

Next came futures on stock indexes, up from \$4.12 billion reported on Sept. 30 and \$3.79 billion on Sept. 30, 1985.

On Oct. 10, Samuel H. Armatron resigned as chief executive of BankAmerica, and the board announced that Leland S. Prusie, the chairman, would take early retirement.

Footsie — now available only in London — also could become a key link in a 24-hour global trading network.

A similar plan by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange would offer U.S. traders a futures contract on the leading Japanese stock index, the Nikkei 225. However, many regulatory problems must be solved before that contract becomes available.

Raymond Carmichael, a vice president at Board of Trade, said strategies for using the Footsie futures contract would include:

• Arbitrage, in which traders would exploit price differences between the Footsie contract in London and the contract in Chicago.

• Hedging, in which institutional investors in a portfolio of British stocks would try to protect their gains, or prevent losses, by taking opposite positions in Footsie futures.

• Speculation, in which traders would try to guess the direction of the British stock market and the Footsie index.

• Program trading, in which large investment firms would exploit price differences between the 100 stocks on the Footsie index and the futures contract on that index.

As practiced in the United States, computerized program trades are triggered by changes in the relative prices of stocks and futures contracts.

At least in the beginning, program-trading activity in London is likely to be discouraged, said Gary A. Wolens, vice president of Salomon Brothers Inc. in London. The London Stock Exchange's price-reporting system and a relatively low level of liquidity in the London futures market would make it difficult to execute such trades, he said.

The London financial markets, however, will change dramatically on Oct. 27, the day of the so-called Big Bang, when the financial community moves from fixed commissions to negotiated commissions and adopts new trading practices and revamped electronic systems.

American interest in foreign stocks has quadrupled in recent years. U.S. investors in British

stocks rose from \$2.7 billion in 1980 to \$17.1 billion in 1984, the most recent year for which figures were available.

Mutual funds specializing in foreign stocks also are popular. American investments in international and global funds total \$16.1 billion in August, compared with \$6.8 billion in August 1985.

Mutual funds may take a big bite in the Footsie futures market, as they did in the London Stock Exchange.

Frederick Gracie, another Board of Trade vice president, predicted the Footsie 100 will attract widespread interest for these reasons:

• Even so, creating a new financial instrument is somewhat risky, he said. The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission still must approve the plan.

The Board of Trade has had a share of failures. Mr. Gracie noted, including the Maudslayi 100, an index of over-the-counter stocks that lost \$6.8 billion in value in 1985.

Options trading on the Footsie 100 more popular in London than elsewhere. The options are traded on the London Stock Exchange while the futures are traded on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

On a typical day earlier this month, 2,824 Footsie options were traded — or 10 percent of all the options changing hands that day. Four hundred to 1,000 Footsie futures contracts are traded in an ordinary day.

Mr. Carmichael said the Board of Trade would be satisfied with 1,000 to 2,000 Footsie contracts a day in the first nine months. He predicted Footsie futures activity in London would pick up rapidly after Big Bang.

Interest in stock-index futures has grown fivefold in the United States over the last three years from 2.9 million S&P 500 index futures contracts in 1982 to 15 million in 1985.

The Footsie contracts are expected to be especially attractive to institutional investors, such as large pension funds, that want to diversify their holdings by moving into British stocks and use an "index" fund approach.

Indexing is based on the premise that money managers will only rarely beat the popular stock averages. Thus, a pension fund may instruct a money manager to buy all 100 of the Footsie stocks, guaranteeing that the fund's performance matches that of the Footsie. However, to reduce the transaction costs and effort involved, the manager can invest most of its money in short-term securities but instead of buying stocks, buy an equivalent number of Footsie futures contracts when they are selling below the price of the stocks.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The African Development Bank, a Pan-African Development Finance Institution with Headquarters in ABIDJAN (Republic of CÔTE D'IVOIRE) invites applications from nationals of its African and non-African member states (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany (F.R.G.), India, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia) for the following positions:

1. ECONOMIST (four positions)

Functions

- (a) Research work in one of the following fields:
 - I.—Construction and application of macroeconomic models for analysis and forecasting on African economies (2 positions).
 - II.—Agricultural development issues relevant to the development policy functions of the Bank (1 position).
 - III.—International trade/finance and commodities as they relate to economic development in Africa and to the development policy functions of the Bank (1 position).
- (b) Participation in preparation of the Bank's policy papers and key economic publications.

Qualifications

- Ph.D., or exceptionally M.A. in Economics with specialization in one of the following:
 - I.—Macroeconomics and strong background in quantitative methods of economics. Knowledge of use of formal empirical models in analyzing macroeconomic issues will be preferred.
 - II.—Agricultural Economics.
 - III.—International Trade and/or Finance.
 - IV.—Econometrics and Macroeconomics.

Experience

- (a) These are senior professional positions and therefore the candidates likely to be successful should have substantial professional experience either doctoral or equivalent qualification.
- (b) Demonstration of ability to write high level professional papers.
- (c) Experience in construction and application of macroeconomic models applicable to developing countries.

2. SUPERVISOR SYSTEM OPERATIONS (One position)

Functions

- To oversee the day to day operations of IBM and Wang equipment, and a team of operators.

Qualifications and Experience

- A university degree, with at least five years of experience as an operator on IBM 43 XX and three years of computer operations supervision.

3. PROGRAMMER ANALYST (Two positions)

Functions

- Participation in the design, development and installation of financial and administrative systems.

Qualifications and Experience

- A university degree, with at least three years programming experience on IBM 43 XX or larger equipment, and two years of systems analysis experience. Experience with 4th generation and MVS environments highly desirable.

LANGUAGE

- Proficiency in English and French, but knowledge of only one of these languages will be acceptable.

REMUNERATION

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SPORTS

Red Sox Bomb Mets, 9-3, Head for Fenway Up by 2

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — The wonderful world of the New York Mets, a happy and heady place in baseball all year, crumbled a bit more Sunday night before 55,063 wondering fans in Shea Stadium.

The Boston Red Sox demolished Dwight Gooden, Rick Aguilera, Jesse Orosco and Sid Fernandez for 18 hits, pounding out a 9-3 victory, sending the Mets into the second straight time in baseball's 83rd World Series. And the great pitching match between Gooden and Roger Clemens did not last beyond five innings.

So, having lost two games at the Mets' home, the team's prospect of trying to revive in Fenway Park, where the Series will be resumed Tuesday night with Bob Ojeda pitching against Dennis (Ol' Can) Boyd of the Red Sox.

By any standard, Gooden vs. Clemens was a classic matchup of distinguished power pitchers, but it took some strange turns early and kept growing stranger.

In the second inning, Gooden was told by the chief umpire to remove a Band-Aid from his left hand, as he did. Then, in the third inning, the Red Sox tore into him for three runs and took the lead for the second straight game. But the Mets came right back in the home third — scoring their first runs of the Series, narrowing the gap to 3-2 and restoring the matchup.

The teams were unarmored once more by color and drama.

Billy Joel sang the national an-

them from home plate, and the ceremonial first ball was thrown out by Elie Wiesel, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last week for his work in human rights. Right-hander Wiesel stood on the grass about 30 feet away from home plate and threw a firm, straight pitch to Gary Carter.

Then it was time for Gooden and Clemens, a match of right-handed superstars with historic heat in a Series already underlaid with historic tensions. Gooden won 24 games and lost 4 last season while leading the major leagues in strikeouts. Clemens was thrown out, but the American League in strikeouts and set a record last April by striking out 20 batters in one game.

"It will be the biggest game I've ever pitched," Gooden said before the game.

"To me it's what everybody's been waiting for since the All-Star Game," Clemens said, meaning his first encounter with Gooden in July.



Dave Henderson, hitting the first home run of the '86 Series.

The two teams had staged a strict pitchers' duel in Saturday's opener, Boston winning by 1-0.

"It was like a championship fight," said the Mets' Wally Backman, "seeing each other out — you don't know much about them, they don't know much about you. But the lines are still painted and the bases are still 90 feet apart, whether we know each other or not."

If Sunday had been a championship fight, the third round night game would have been a double knockout. In the top of the inning, Gooden started by walking Spike Owen, who had walked twice in the opener. Clemens, who hadn't had a hit since high school, bunted in front of the plate. First baseman Keith Hernandez, a master at choking off the bunt, got to the ball but batted his throw to second and bounced it away for an error; both runners were safe.

Then came Wade Boggs, who led the big leagues in hitting this year at .357. He lined a double off the chalk in left field, and Boston took the lead. Next came Marty Barrett, who hit .367 in the American League playoffs, and he lined a single to right-center for another run. When Bill Buckner slammed a single past first base, the Red Sox led by three.

The Mets, still coming in as the Series, seemed close to fading from sight. But they bounced back in the bottom of the inning with two runs.

Rafael Santana singled; Gooden bunted into the air toward first base, and Buckner tried a diving catch that found the ball loose, and it fell for a widest single.

Lenny Dykstra also bunted, up the third-base line, and was thrown out while Santana and Gooden advanced. Then Buckman skinned a 1-1 pitch through the middle for a single that scored Santana. A second crossed when Hernandez slammed a hard shot off Clemens's leg. Hernandez was thrown out, but the Mets had closed the gap for Gooden to one run.

But Doctor K was not operating in his best manner. In the fourth, Dave Henderson nailed Gooden's second pitch into the bleacher seats in left-center for the first home run of the Series, and Boston led by 4-2.

As heavy as that seemed, things grew even heavier for the Mets in the fifth. Jim Rice opened with a single through the left side, and then came Dwight Evans — the 35-year-old right fielder who hit a home run for Boston in the memorable 1975 Series against Cincinnati. Evans led the Mets to a 1-0 victory in the sixth inning.

It was the second home in two innings by the Red Sox, and they tied the Mets and their 21-year-old ace by 6-2 at the halfway mark. But in the Met half of the fifth,

Clemens suddenly relinquished his role in the performance. He got Dykstra on a long drive to right that Evans grabbed diving, but Buckman walked and Hernandez slammed a single off the glove of the loping second baseman Barrett.

Barrett went to third. Manager John McNamara went to the dugout, and Steve Cramer came out of the bullpen and took up the pitching. But Carter ripped his second pitch through the shortstop slot for a single, and a run, cutting the lead to 6-3.

The chance was there — runners on first and second with one down and Darryl Strawberry batting. But Strawberry struck out for the second time in the game, the fourth time in two games in the Series and the 15th time in 28 times at bat in postseason play. When Darryl Heep grounded out, the Mets were still three runs back.

And then Gooden led the game, too. Rick Aguilera coming out to pitch for New York. So, on a night of ups and downs, the great duel between Clemens and Gooden didn't extend even into the sixth inning.

And in the seventh, the Red Sox wrapped things up with two runs on consecutive no-out singles — all off Aguilera — by Ricco Evans, Rich Gedman, Henderson and Owen.



A fielder Dwight Evans lost his cap but not the ball on Len Dykstra's fifth-inning drive.

Interceptions Help Seahawks Beat Giants, 17-12

By Jeffery M. Phillips

Seattle Times Staff Writer

ATTLE — Two interceptions in the fourth quarter spelled the difference between the Seattle Seahawks and the San Francisco 49ers.

The Seahawks intercepted a pass from 49ers quarterback Steve Young a total of four times en route to a 17-12 victory.

The Seahawks' defense was the key to their victory, intercepting Young's passes four times.

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Buford McGee of San Diego tripped and fumbled on a kickoff return Sunday. Kansas City's Kevin Ross scooped up the ball and raled 21 yards for a touchdown. The Chiefs won, 42-41.

Folks, 18, after 18 in Atlanta. David Archer threw a 39-yard touchdown pass to Sylvester Sturgis with 1:33 remaining in regulation to enable the Falcons to tie the San Francisco 49ers. It was only the ninth overtime tie in NFL history.

Cowboys 17, Eagles 14 in Philadelphia. Ralston Septien kicked a 38-yard field goal with two seconds left.

left to rally Dallas past the Eagles. The Cowboys had 10 picks, and Danny White, who did not start because of an injured hip, had to bail Dallas out in the final minute. He replaced the injured Steve Feltner on the final drive and hit Timmy Newhouse for 18 yards to the Philadelphia 18 with 34 seconds left.

Rams 14, Lions 10 in Anaheim. Eric Dickerson rushed for 130 yards and a touchdown and Mike Cromwell returned an interception 80 yards for a score to lift the Los Angeles Rams. Dickerson, who has 860 yards, scored on a 1-yard run, as Los Angeles took a 14-0 first-quarter lead and stopped a late rally by Detroit. (AP, UPI)

New York Marathon to Test For Stimulants and Steroids

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Prompted by what he called a growing concern about the possible use of stimulants to enhance performance, Fred Lebow, the director of the New York Marathon, has announced that the race will implement drug testing for the first time when it is run Nov. 2.

It will also be the first time that drug testing will be conducted at a U.S. road race that was not part of the Olympic, Olympic trials or a world championship race.

Lebow said the testing would conform with the guidelines set by the Athletics Congress, the country's governing board of track and field, in a new drug-enforcement program covering road racing, which took effect on Oct. 1. The program stipulates that the top three male and female finishers in a road race, plus two other finishers from among the top 25 — randomly chosen — will be subjected to tests for such stimulants as amphetamines, and for steroids.

Dr. Andrew Rodriguez, the medical director of the New York race, said he would ask TAC to conduct the tests. If TAC chooses not to conduct them, Lebow said the New York race would conduct them on its own. "We will be committed to it once we've made the decision," Lebow said. "I have been traveling all around the world, and there is so much discussion about drugs. I think we have a moral obligation in a mass participation sport where prize money is given to see that no one cheats."

Lebow said that drug testing had been discussed for a couple of years. He also was swayed by Bob de Castella of Australia, the winner of last year's Boston Marathon, and currently the top-rated long distance runner in the world. De Castella will be running in his first New York Marathon, a coup for Lebow, who received a commitment from de Castella to run in 1987, before Boston. Lebow said de Castella would be paid the highest prize money for any runner in the 17-year history of the race.

"Drug testing was not one of de Castella's stipulations," Lebow said. "But he was realistic. I looked in his eyes when he talked about it and he was sincere."

Lebow said that the drug testing decision was a gamble that could hurt the marathon. Some runners object to being tested on principle or are afraid of being detected using stimulants, may withdraw, depriving the marathon of depth.

New York is only one of several lucrative marathons in what has become a highly competitive event among sponsors and cities. The Chicago marathon, which will be held the Sunday before the New York race, is New York's chief adversary.

"But we want to call attention to what is a general drug problem in the country," Lebow said. "Years ago, runners cheated and that was before there was money. Now, the value of winning New York can add up to a half million dollars."

He recounted how marathon of de Castella once found a small quantity of marijuana in one of the athlete bags runners leave behind at the starting line. "It was enough to catch our eye," he said.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series, Game 2

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NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

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Art Buchwald

Who Did It? Everybody

WASHINGTON — For the past week I have been trying to find out who was responsible for the C-123 cargo plane that was shot down over Nicaragua. Everyone seems to be taking credit for it.

The White House folks say that the Reagan administration was involved.

"We don't approve of airplanes that fly over Marxist countries," they say. "We're always willing to make an exception, if we can't violate the laws of Congress to wage a secret war, then we have no right to call ourselves the White House."

"Who helped you do the job?" "The Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They fought on the Loyalist side during the Spanish Civil War, and they were acting for action again. What was your role in this?"

"Who is General Sanguin?" "He runs the Club Med for the Contras in El Salvador."

"I want to see General Sanguin. Are you involved with the plane that was downed in Nicaragua?"

"I didn't know a plane had been shot down, but if there was, we'll take credit for it."

"It was one of ours, not one of theirs."

"You mean one of mine. No plane flies over Nicaragua without my permission."

"Then the CIA had nothing to do with it?"

"They always brag about being

part of a covert operation whether they are or not."

"Maybe I should ask William Casey. His footprints are all over Central America."

"When I called and asked for Casey, he said he wasn't there. Where is he?"

"He's on the Hill selling everything that the CIA was up to in its war in money-busINESS in Managua. He's afraid someone else will get the points."

"You would think he'd want to deny it, since it is against the law."

"Denying covert operations gets you nowhere. Besides, we subcontract most of our work in Central America, and if it leaked out that we didn't do our own illegal air drops, the press might think we're up to no good."

"In spite of what you're telling me, I assume you do have a covert story during any involvement in this?"

"Our cover story is that the pilot of the C-123, whom we didn't know, took off from Miami, which we never heard of, on a cargo plane flying to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The plane ran into bad weather and was shot down over Nicaragua."

"Is that the best the CIA can come up with?"

"It did sound better in the briefing room."

"Everyone claims responsibility for the C-123 plane, even Vice President George Bush."

"He's always loved covert operations."

"I called. Mr. Vice President, it's being handled all over town that your office is handling illegal arms smuggling to Nicaragua."

"I can't say no, and I can't say yes."

"Why not?"

"I don't know whether it's a plus or a minus for my campaign."

"Why would the White House give you the assignment when it could inflict embarrassment on the office, challenge your credibility, and cause you nothing but grief and suffering?"

"They owe me one."

The Composer Of Slovak Identity

By Andrew Clark
BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — The composer as prophet may be a dying breed, but for the Slovak people in the eastern part of Czechoslovakia, Eugen Suchoň fits the bill. Suchoň, 78, is one of the founding fathers of modern Slovak music. He has devoted his life to the recognition and development of a separate Slovak cultural identity, and his music has been a special place in contemporary Czechoslovak life.

Suchoň's music reflects many of the perils of tradition in the Slovak nation. He has studied the tone systems and melodic intervals of folk songs and published his findings in books now standard for music students in his country. But his music has not been a special place in contemporary Czechoslovak life.

"The Whitpout," was staged by more than 30 companies in East and West Europe and had a successful U.S. premiere in 1979 at Michigan State University. It has been performed in recent years, and he is now confined to his home in Bratislava.

"The Whitpout" and his only other opera, "Suchoň," deal in different ways to man's unsuccessful attempts to evade the consequences of his actions. Both works are steeped in local color and human passion, and are couched in musical and dramatic language that is simple but effective. Suchoň has never written a symphony, saying the structural forms he chose for his orchestral works allowed him greater freedom, and his vocal works have been celebrations of Slovak poetry and music to his people's oral tradition.

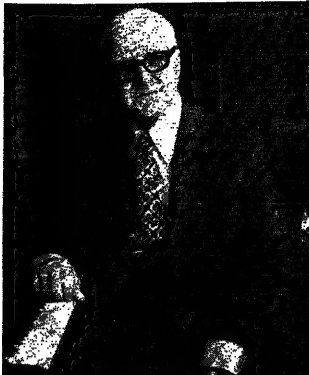
Suchoň pulls out a map of nineteenth-century Europe and points to the Great Moravian Empire, which disintegrated shortly after the death of King Svatopluk. He

sees the power struggles and clashing ideologies that undermined the legendary Slovak patriarchs as a warning to Europe today.

"In Svatopluk's time there was a Slovak culture that had its roots in the people, in their literature and folk music. But from the time his empire broke up until the founding of the first Czechoslovak republic in 1918, more than a thousand years passed in which there was no proper self-determination for the Slovak people. That is why I and others of my generation who began work in the 1930s wanted to found an independent Slovak school of music. I had to be a composer. It was my duty, and it influenced my outlook from the very beginning. It became my life's work. I always had before me the fate of this small nation."

Suchoň said that all of the people in central Europe in the early years of this century, the Slovaks alone had not enjoyed a nationalist rebirth in music. "Think of the Czechs and Slovaks in Hungary, Romania, in Poland, in Yugoslavia, in Czechoslovakia, and I had only Czechs and Germans as predecessors, and these were foreign languages to us. So we learned from our Czech masters. We had no native, because the only conservatives available to Slovak music students in the 1920s and 1930s was in Prague."

"Suchoň was one of a long line of composers to benefit from the teaching of Vítězslav Novák in the Czech capital, but few of his colleagues around him immediately understood his music. He and his wife, Wilhelmine Fürstberg, were among the conductors who taught the young composers in the programs in the 1930s, a benefit that was to be denied him for an uncomfortable long period later



Eugen Suchoň: "It was my duty."

in his career when the Iron Curtain was drawn across Europe.

But the post-World War II era was to bring other rewards, including the long-fought-for official recognition of the Slovak people as a separate nation within the country's new Communist regime. "It was only in 1945 that the Slovak language was its rightful place in schools, and the groundswell was laid for our own cultural institutions, such as a national opera company and a conservatory here in Bratislava."

The world of politics was to rear its head again in the postwar call by the country's new Communist authorities for "people's music." But Suchoň says it was not his music that was to be written in the name of the state. "To a certain extent one was writing music which one wanted to be accepted by simple people. But there are politicians and politicians: the clever ones, and others whose musical knowledge is limited to money themes. We said, 'we'll write Volksliedchen for you, and we wrote some things like that. But we didn't want to write Volksliedchen all the time. We continued doing what we wanted, and they didn't notice. It has be-

come fashionable today to criticize that period, because we didn't go wild on experiment. But many works regarded today as part of the classic Slovak repertoire date from the 1930s. What of the composers who followed the modernistic trends of the same period, who mastered the technical elements at the expense of the aesthetic of music? How many are heard today?"

Suchoň acknowledges that outsiders are beginning to recognize a specific character in Slovak music, but complains that there is still not enough music in schools, and seems resigned to the small success at the Czechoslovak cultural authorities are publishing and recording his output. His most recent work was a cycle of songs for bass and orchestra, premiered in Bratislava last year. He admits feeling tired and old lately, but — pointing toward his mutilated front convulsion between his head and an upright piano — he confides: "I still have my plans."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

PEOPLE

More Rambo in Store

David Morrell, the writer who created Rambo, says he will be here and the celebration is quite a nice last hurrah for the comic. Laguna Beach, California, said Mamma, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Navy's Mediterranean Center, a Laguna Canyon hillside, 50 miles (80 kilometers) southeast of Los Angeles, was recently sold for \$900,000 to Paul and Ann Amos, Schmitts of Laguna Beach, who said they hoped to open a child-care facility on the site in early 1987.

Britain sees no need to apologize for Prince Philip's remarks to a student during last week's royal visit to China, according to the British Foreign Office. "There is no question of that," Howe said when asked if there would be a formal apology. "The visit was unblemished and it was a great success all around."

The prince was widely quoted as having told a British student in Xian that Beijing had been "ghastly" and as joking that foreign students would go home with "vitties" if they stayed in China too long. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrived in Hong Kong for a three-day visit.

Elizabeth Scarborough, an expectant mother from Burbank, California, invested \$3 and lined up 75 on a progressive Pong game. A \$1 slot machine to capture a \$250,000 jackpot in Las Vegas, resort officials said. Scarborough said she wanted to use her winnings to set up a fund for her children's education and to do some work on her and her husband's house. They have one son, Michael, 4.

The home of Eudora Welty in Jackson, Mississippi, will become the property of the state and a literary shrine, the state has announced. The gift is covered under terms of a recently executed will. Welty, who is 77, the director of the state Department of Archives and History, said she was pleased the gift will mean that both homes of Mississippi's most famous authors — Welty and William Faulkner — will belong to the state. Faulkner donated his Oxford home to the University of Mississippi.

The last Rajahs communique in the United States celebrated its fi-

nal day with feast, prayer and dance. "This is the last day for us here and the celebration is quite a nice last hurrah for the comic." Laguna Beach, California, said Mamma, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Navy's Mediterranean Center, a Laguna Canyon hillside, 50 miles (80 kilometers) southeast of Los Angeles, was recently sold for \$900,000 to Paul and Ann Amos, Schmitts of Laguna Beach, who said they hoped to open a child-care facility on the site in early 1987.

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